





And yet at China we have a minister of the firm, with a salary of \$12,000, an interpreter with a salary of \$5,000, two consuls, with salaries each of \$4,000, one other consul, with a salary of \$3,500, two other consuls with salaries each of \$3,000, and two other consuls paid by fees.

Perhaps the comparison between Haiti and the Sandwich Islands is the most instructive. Both islands, independent in government. Haiti has a population of 500,000; the Sandwich Islands have a population of little more than 70,000. The ports to Haiti, as we have already seen, are 673,682, while the exports in the same

ships are only \$747,462. And the difference in value is as great. In commerce with Haiti there are 100 ships, with an aggregate of 82,360 tons, while in commerce with the Sandwich Islands there are only 55 ships, with an aggregate of 35,368 tons. And yet, at the Sandwich Islands, there is no inferior port, no inferior commerce, no inferior navigation. The French Government, a Commissioner, with a salary of \$7,200, one Consul with a salary of \$4,000, another Consul with a salary of \$3,000, and still another who is paid by day.

Nor is the interest in the trade with Haiti confined to any particular State or section of the Union. From the authentic tables it appears that of the New England States, Maine and Massachusetts; Pennsylvania; and the western States of New York, Vermont, New York, Ohio, and Illinois; the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston send nearly as much to the West Indies as Maine lumber, and southern States, in times past, sent rice and tobacco.

Having took from us in 1860, 55,653 cwt., of much more than we have sent them.

try except Cula, which took 39,719 cwts; and rice, which was taken by all the rest of the colonies. Of cotton manufactures, Hayti took from us goods to the value of \$275,421, being more than was taken by many other countries to us; and much more than was taken by Cula. The principal articles taken, the two remaining, but of valuable American origin, were indigo and coffee. Hayti took 211,644 pounds of cheese, and 36,764 pounds of rice, the two remaining, but as much as was taken by any other country to us, which, stands next to our own. Hayti took 867,283 pounds of sugar, and 666,754 pounds, of which are some of the best in the colonies, and which you may see the distribution of in the annexure in our own country, as well as the exchange of Hayti, though pursued with difficulties as already gone. The report of the Survey of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation for 1829, contains the following statement:

"The practical advantages to be derived from the navigation of Hayti were directly, even under the government by one of its agents, even under the

to the administration of President Pierce. I was the personal secretary of John L. Wilson, a merchant agent at Cape Haytien, under date of 5, 1854, as follows:

By a recognition of the Independence of Haytien, our citizens would be able to advance still further. Our citizens would enjoy the same privileges, besides standing on a level with all. *Many doubtful advantages might also be obtained, under treaty, and our own Government would be a whole new distance over theirs, if it stands much in need.*—*Commercial Review*, vol. 4, p. 269.

Of course, this is to be regarded as testimony; and, in considering his political relations, testimony from an unimpeachable source. But there is also the testimony of a similar character from the elaborate report by the Department of State, in which the above is taken, will be the following words of opinion:

There being no treaty between the United States and Hayti, the commerce between the two countries is governed by such local laws and reg-

are always at the time to time be enacted—always subject to changes and alterations—sometimes so sudden—decrees of to-day repealing the laws in force but yesterday—that the decrees, especially those of the United States, have been in many instances retroactive."—*Commercial Relations*, vol. 1, p. 320.

In Liberia, also, our commercial intercourse is considerable, and is increasing in value. Mr. Knapp said, in closing,

President, this is the statement I have to put on this important question. As I know that Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] desires to make some concluding remarks, I will not detain you to-day; but I must not let this conversation be postponed until to-morrow at twelve o'clock, when I hope we may have a full session. Upon that point, my motion was agreed to.

Confiscation Bill was then considered, when, *in* *avis*, of Kentucky, made another elaborate speech, in which two close commercial

occupied, with extracts from discourses in the Constitution between WENDELL PHILLIPS and ALEXANDER SPOONER, from which MR. DAVIS attempted to quote views and arguments of the author from WENDELL PHILLIPS, therewith furnished his objections to the Consecration Bill.

of the most powerful arguments ever  
prove that slavery is protected and sanc-  
by the Constitution of the United States,  
made by WENDELL PHILLIPS.

\* \* \* \* \*

which I had had this argument on the "Secre-  
tary debate in this body the bill to  
modify in the District of Columbia. I  
could have used it with some point and  
I not with success, against my honorable  
the Senator from Minnesota, [Mr. Wilkie-  
son the honorable Senator from Maine, [Mr.  
who fathered this measure."

PHILLIPS, Wm. at a conf. with C.

Mr. Phillips was not much more fully complimented, with the use of his argument, on this occasion. He did not tell the Senate—probably he did not tell in Anti-Slavery Conventions, Mr. Phillips, and those who held his views of the Union were confuted and confuted, until finally, declined discussing it further. It is more notorious than that the views constitution advocated by Mr. Davis, and by his quotations from Wendell Phillips, instructed the chief army from which he drew the weapons so successfully at, during this Session of Congress, to all efficient measures to put down the rebellion.

We do not say this, for any purpose of reproaching upon Mr. Phillips, who is a eloquent advocate of freedom, and has and is still rendering it.

that we may not let the important secret of the vital importance of attaining and securing correct views of the Constitution.

**House**—The *Constitution* Bill was again taken up at great length, between Messrs. Coleman, Bingham, Dunn, Crittenden, Lovett, and others, for whose remarks we have not space.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH,**

**SENATE**—The Senate, as in Committee held a recess to-morrow, the consideration of the 1844 authorized the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the republics of Hayti and Liberia respectively.

**WIS.** I move an amendment in the unobscured to the 1st, to strike out all the concluding clause, and insert:

President of the United States be, and he is, authorized to

of the Senate, and with the advice of the President, to appoint a commission of Liberia, and a consular general agent of Hayti, respectively, with possible treaties of amity, friendship, and commerce between the United States and those countries.

President. I am weary, sick, disgusted, with the introduction of the subject of slavery into the Chamber; and if it happened to be a member of the committee this bill was reported, I should express my mouth upon the subject. I will in committee the bill, the form of the bill has been reported, and then gave no word resist the bill in the Senate; and at the same time I signified my willingness to pass the bill, and indeed to pass a measure, in the same as the bill the committee report as commercial relations are common ordinary times this bill would have no interest, and it is only the subject of measures that manifested a deliberate assault the institution of slavery in the

ess, that this measure has any interfering to any opinion which I can form does the bill propose to do, in addition is offered to be done by the substitute presented? It is to establish diplomatic relations between the negro republics of Hayti and the United States. I have objection to the recognition by our







